THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863. NO. 19.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE---Four Dollars a Year, $2 00 for Six Months.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Fifteen Dollars, will be intitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (twelve lines or less,) first insertion One Dollar; and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months,	$ 5 00
For six months,	$ 8 00
For twelve months,	$12 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Miscellaneous.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JEFFERSON DAVIS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

SIR:—In common with the great mass of your fellow citizens, I have read with the highest satisfaction, not unmingled with gratitude, your recent earnest address to "The Soldiers of the Confederate States" on the interesting subject therein discussed. I agree with you perfectly, that we have at last reached a most trying and perilous crisis in our public affairs, and that "no alternative is now left us but victory or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of ourselves, our families and our country." I agree with you that "the victory is within our reach. We need but stretch forth our hands and grasp it." It is, I hope, equally true, as you assert, that "for this all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success." If there be no error in this view of the subject, then, the only question remaining to be solved is: How shall the strength of our armies be so increased as to enable them to meet and to overcome the cohorts of the foe now trampling the sacred soil of the South? You seem to think that in order to attain the desired end it will be sufficient that you should forcibly describe the brutalities everywhere practiced by our vandalic enemies, address a thrilling and ingenuous appeal to the sensibilities of our patriotic soldiers, promulgate a free pardon to those who have been heretofore guilty of desertion, and solemnly *conjure* your "country women"—the wives, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—"to use their all powerful influence in aid" of your "call." I feel bound to say that, whilst you have done your duty as a patriotic President—and performed it skillfully and well—in sending forth your seasonable and well drawn proclamation, and whilst I am happy to say that it has evidently had already a wholesome and beneficial influence upon the general popular mind, something more is yet necessary to be done in order to refill the ranks of the army, to inspire that confidence and enthusiasm which so happily marked the earlier stages of our revolutionary struggle. There are other causes of desertion from the army existing besides those you have enumerated—there are other influences at work besides those which the persons immediately in contact with you would be likely to suggest, which have diminished the numerical force of our soldiers in the field, have discouraged the voluntary enlistment, have depressed the spirits and unnerved the energies of our valiant defenders in camp, and have induced, as I learn, certain weak kneed and timid hearted gentlemen in our old State of Mississippi and elsewhere to talk in whispers about the reconstruction of the Federal Union. Some of these causes I shall now attempt to unfold to yourself and the country though I am quite aware that in venturing to declare *known truths*, in the language of the strictest courtesy, I shall incur the hazard of calling down upon myself the fierce condemnation of those whose hopes of advancement depend upon never doing or saying anything calculated in the least degree to give annoyance to those occupying the seats of civil and military authority. Being satisfied that the time has come when it is necessary to speak in language of bold sincerity in order to save the Republic itself from ruin, I shall dare to discuss topics which the subtleties of official greatness will never think of bringing to your notice, lest by so doing it should lose its own good sense and elevated love of country to justify the freedom which I am about to exercise.

It is but natural that you should desire to add to the numerical strength of our armies in the field, to bring back those who have heretofore deserted, and to revive in the bosoms of your countrymen everywhere the old feeling of confidence in our ultimate success, which will be of itself the surest harbinger of victory. Sir, I rejoice to assure you that it is in your power to do all this in the next sixty days. You alone can do it. The fate of our noble cause is mainly in your hands. You can save your country, and you can ruin it! Eleven millions of people, equal in all attributes which dignify humanity in the most elevated condition to any people yet known to history, a little over two years ago unanimously called you to the high official position which you now occupy. They did so because they confidently believed you to possess in an eminent degree the capabilities and virtues which would enable you to present to an admiring world the imposing image of a second Washington. They felt assured by numerous evidences connected with your former public life, that you were honest, and patriotic, and wise, and energetic, and magnanimous; free from all narrow and illiberal prejudices or partialities, whether personal or sectional; impervious to the influence of flattery, and prepared to appreciate merit and ability wheresoever these might be found.—They expected you to call around you the ablest and most accomplished men which these Confederate States could furnish as your cabinet advisers, men of the purest morals, of the most disinterested patriotism, of the greatest weight of character, and of the most extended fame. Permit me to say that it is even now a common opinion among your fellow citizens, that had you been more fortunate in the construction of your cabinet, many of the disasters which we have heretofore experienced would have been avoided. I beseech you not to doubt that your countrymen are disposed to make the most liberal allowances for all the difficulties by which you have been surrounded from the outset of your career as President. They know well that you have not been thus far efficiently sustained by those whom you selected to fill high official stations in the Executive Department of the Government; they know likewise that all to whom you have entrusted the command of armies have not shown that ability in the field which it was expected they would exhibit. But with the prompt and judicious displacement of all who have thus shown themselves unworthy they cannot doubt that such a cause as that in behalf of which we are enlisted must in the end triumph over all opposing obstacles. They are aware that few of the greater blessings of life are bestowed upon us gratuitously by a bounteous Providence; that all the nobler achievements of existence are the result of adequate exertion on the part of those by whom they are attained; that no solid good or enduring fame was ever yet acquired except by the diligent employment of the means suited to their acquisition. Entertaining these views, your loving and admiring countrymen are very far from despairing of ultimate success in the pending struggle. Indeed they cannot but regard it as a highly encouraging circumstance that we have at least clearly ascertained the causes of our present sufferings, and that we find them not to be of a nature necessarily permanent in their operation, but for the most part such as will be found easy of removal by the prompt and energetic employment of Executive wisdom. Let us, I pray you, at this awful conjuncture in our affairs, boldly look the evils which surround us in the face, with a view to their early amelioration. As Patrick Henry exclaimed on a very noted occasion: "Let us know the worst, and provide for it!"

I shall confine my observations at present to the condition of our military affairs, and to the suggestion of such "expedients" as seem to be now necessary to the invigoration of our armies in the field and their eventual triumph over the foe; leaving certain reforms, evidently now most imperiously needed, in the several Executive Departments, to your own enlightened discretion, and, not doubting that you will perceive the necessity of yielding to the wishes of your fellow citizens in connection with this grave and momentous subject, all that they have long most earnestly desired.

It is a fact not to be denied that the greater part of the Southwest is now overrun by the enemy. Missouri, Kentucky, Northwestern Virginia and Maryland are exclusively occupied by the Abolition forces. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, are at this moment either actually invaded or menaced with invasion. I am happy to discover that Smith, Taylor and Magruder, in lower Louisiana, have met with some leading successes of late, and under such enterprising and skillful commanders we have a right to hope for the early deliverance of our countrymen in that part of the world from the oppressions under which they have been so long groaning. The heroic Price, it is authentically stated, has in a few months been able to draw together an army of forty thousand men beyond the Mississippi river, at the head of whom, if his energies are not palsied by the interference of Holmes, he will soon be able to redeem both Arkansas and Missouri. A strong army of the enemy is hourly threatening to break over the barrier of the Cumberland Mountains, and, after establishing their dominion in East Tennessee, it is hoped to inundate South Carolina, Georgia and Southern Alabama, all of which, I hold can be easily prevented by appointing a suitable commander to take charge of the Army of Tennessee, and sending Gen. Bragg elsewhere, whose incompetency to direct the movements of a large army in the field no intelligent man now doubts, and whose continuance in his present position will infallibly ruin us. I have no personal unkindness for this gentleman; I have never doubted his patriotic devotion to our cause. I freely admit that [illegible] Sir, the General that could be found in the Confederacy; but the events of the last twelve months have amply proved to every discerning man, either in the army or elsewhere, that to entrust him with the control of large armies in the field, is virtually to surrender them Confederate States into the hands of the enemy. His speedy removal to some other theatre of operations is indispensable to the efficiency of the valiant army under his command. Longer delay in the performance of this necessary act will put at hazard all that depends upon the efforts of the Army of Tennessee, who, under a commander in whose ability they have confidence, are prepared to perform achievements that will fill the civilized world with admiration and astonishment.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson have fallen into the hands of the enemy, nearly 30,000 troops, cooped in those places, having been basely and criminally starved into surrender. These are far the most disgraceful occurrences of the war, and whoever shall turn out to be responsible for the failure to provision those fortresses in season should be held to a prompt and terrible responsibility. The condition of affairs in Vicksburg in connection with supplying the army there with the means of subsistence, was freely exposed during the last session of Congress, long before the act of surrender; the abuses there prevalent in the unlawful use of the Government Transportation in aid of speculative enterprises in sugar and molasses, were laid bare, and the sad catastrophe which has since occurred was boldly predicted. Truly, Mr. President, the Republic is no longer in need of the services either of Pemberton or Northrup. The whole Confederacy expects and demands their immediate decapitation, and I cannot doubt that you will lend a favorable ear to the universal demand of your countrymen on this subject. In asking this at your hands, we are asking what has been asked frequently before, both in ancient and modern times, and what no wise and considerate ruler ever yet refused to do under similar circumstances. Allow me to say, what I know, that the army ignominiously surrendered by Pemberton will never again serve under him; to attempt to force him upon them will produce an amount of disaffection which has not been heretofore exhibited in the ranks of our gallant army; even the attempt to retain him at all in command will be productive of mischief compared with which desertion will be but a slight evil. As to the case of the illstarred Northrup, who has already done more injury to our cause than any hundred thousand of the enemy's troops, let me respectfully call your attention to what the illustrious William III. did, under similar circumstances, during his memorable Irish War. I cite from the pages of Macaulay as follows:

"The sufferings of the army in Ireland called forth strong expressions of sympathy and indignation. The Commons did justice to the firmness and wisdom with which Schomberg had conducted the most arduous of all campaigns. That he had not achieved more was attributed chiefly to the villainy of the Commissariat. The pestilence itself, it was said, would have been no serious calamity if it had not been aggravated by the wickedness of man. The disease had generally spared those who had room, garments and bedding, and has swept away by thousands those who were thinly clad, and who slept on the wet ground. Immense sums had been drawn out of the Treasury; yet the pay of the troops was in arrear. Hundreds of horses, tens of thousands of shoes, had been paid for by the public, yet the baggage was left behind for the want of beasts to draw it, and the soldiers were marching barefoot through the mire. Seventeen hundred pounds had been charged to the Government for medicine; yet the common drugs with which every apothecary in the smallest market town was provided were not to be found in the plague stricken camp. The cry against Shales was loud. An address was carried to the throne, requesting that he might be sent for to England, and that his accounts and papers might be secured. With this request the King readily complied."

To proceed with our examination of the condition of our Military affairs. The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, together with the late unfortunate raid of the valiant Morgan into Indiana and Ohio, has opened the navigation of the Mississippi river to the people of the Northwest without further exertion on their part to secure this desirable object in the way of negotiation or arms, and has for the present suspended the peace movement in the region from which so much benefit was at one time anticipated. The recent invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, under that wise and energetic commander, General Lee, however judiciously conceived or skilfully conducted, has in all probability, enabled the enemy to bring into the field against us some three hundred thousand additional soldiers. Meanwhile the organization of African regiments is going on with most fearful rapidity, and it is boastfully announced by Gen. Thomas that he will shortly have on foot one hundred black regiments along the banks of the Mississippi.

How shall we contrive to meet and vanquish the opposing hosts? How shall we recruit our exhausted armies? How shall we fill with confidence once more the hearts of our desponding countrymen? You can do all this, Mr. President. I repeat that you can do it in sixty or ninety days. Commence the needed work of reform, I entreat you, in the army, and in every department of the government at once. Dismiss incompetent functionaries everywhere. Hunt out corruption, and punish it. Dismiss from your mind and heart all ill-grounded prejudices and partialities. Let no man command a Brigade, a Division or a Corps, who does not possess the full confidence of the soldiers placed under his control, and who does not deserve to possess it. Throw yourself magnanimously upon your valorous and high-minded countrymen for their support, and you will find yourself abundantly able to effect all that your own patriotic heart could desire. It is true that the conjuncture in which we are involved is one of great peril; the present is overcast with clouds; the future is enveloped with gloom; but you have it in your power at once to disperse the dangers which encompass us, to cause the sun of success once more to beam upon us, and to gild the prospects of the future with glories more resplendent than have ever heretofore marked the history of the world.

Before I bring this communication to a close, which in all probability is the last which I shall trouble either yourself or the public with for some time to come, I feel bound to invite your attention specially to a subject most closely connected with the topic already discussed.

It cannot be denied that there is at present great dissatisfaction in the public mind growing out of the general course of your Administration. Several members of your Cabinet have utterly failed to conciliate the kind regard of their countrymen or to secure the requisite amount of popular confidence. The remarkable tenacity with which you have adhered to them thus far, and to certain military commanders on either side of the Mississippi river, the gross incompetency of some of whom and the atrocious malefactions of others, have awakened universal disgust and horror; together with the signal disasters which have befallen our arms of late, and which many suppose it would have been quite easy to avoid—these, with other causes, have produced a state of things which, I confess, is to my own mind not a little alarming. You cannot but be aware that some of those in different parts of the Confederacy who were among the earliest supporters of Disunion, have recently become most zealous advocates of Reconstruction and that thousands who are not yet reconstructionists are evidently beginning to despair of our cause. No time is to be lost in suppressing the fermenting elements of mischief or they gain strength enough to overwhelm us with disasters which other governments and people have been heretofore known to experience. It is the language of the most philosophic and sagacious statesman of any age (Mr. Burke) that I cite when I venture to say: "I do most seriously put it to the Administration, to consider the wisdom of a timely reform. Early reformations are amicable arrangements with a friend in power; late reformations are terms imposed upon a conquered enemy; early reformations are made in cool blood; late reformations are made under a state of inflammation. In that state of things the people behold in government nothing that is respectable. They see the abuse, and they see nothing else; they fall into the temper of a furious populace provoked at the disorder of a house of ill fame; they never attempt to correct or regulate; they go to work by the shortest way—they abate the nuisance; they pull down the house!" It was the failure to observe the course of true wisdom herein indicated so strikingly by Mr. Burke, which has involved Lincoln and his Cabinet into the present perplexing predicament and brought the evil of civil revolution upon a once happy and prosperous people. It was precisely the same, worse than judicial blindness which dragged Charles the First to the fatal block; drove his strangely bigotted and infatuated son, James the Second, across the British Channel, and which, in our own day, induced Louis Philippe, once the delight and idol of his people, to postpone the work of needed government reform, until, when he at last announced his willingness to yield to the oft-repeated demands of his wronged and insulted subjects, he was fated to hear the terrible response, "It is too late! It is too late!"

Thank God! it is not yet too late to save our own honored cause. The people of these Confederate States yet confide in the wisdom and patriotic intentions of their Chief Magistrate; they yet look to him confidently for such action as may rescue them from the horrors of a tyranny more oppressive and degrading than any that has heretofore existed. They well know their resources in all their extent and variety, and they feel that they are unconquerable in this struggle, save by the mismanagement of those whom they have entrusted with power. They do not intend to be conquered. Come what may, they will never submit to an Abolition Despotism; they will endure all sufferings, and try all remedies, sooner than ingloriously yield up the hopes which they yet cherish of separate Liberty and Independence.

May this wise and beneficient Deity, whom it is your country's pride to know that you worship so devoutly, enable you so to act at this fearful crisis as may best comport with His own eternal designs and be most in furtherance of our happiness and honor as a People!

H. S. FOOTE.

General Grant, in his official report of his operations in the Mississippi valley gives the following summary. The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg, the occupation of Jackson, the Capital of the State of Mississippi and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war, a loss to the enemy of thirty-seven thousand (37,000) prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers, at least ten thousand killed and wounded, and among the killed Generals Tracy, Tilghman and Green; and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and re-organized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, &c, and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it.

TRAGEDY IN LYNCHBURG.—The Lynchburg community was much shocked on Thursday afternoon last, about six o'clock, on learning that in a rencontre, with knives, at the Norvell House, between Mr. Dexter Otey and Lieut. Leonard S. Lyne, C. S. Navy, the former was mortally cut in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died in about fifteen minutes after. Lieut. Lyne was also badly cut in the breast, but at last accounts his wounds were not considered dangerous. The difficulty grew out of some [illegible]

RIOTS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED WITHIN A CENTURY IN ENGLAND.

The conscription riot in New York has led some of the journals to ransack English history for records of great riots which have occurred in that county. The Washington Chronicle succeeds in bringing to light the following:

On the other hand, the frequency of riots in England is very remarkable. Without going very far back, we can point out many very serious instances which agitated that country at the time and disgraced its annals.

In 1780 the noted Porteous riots occurred at Edinburg, as described with vivid power in Scott's "Heart of Mid Lothian." A police officer had rendered himself obnoxious to the mob, who broke into the prison where, he was confined, dragged him out, took him to the place of execution and hanged him there. The city was in the hands of the rioters while this was being done, and the whole proceedings were, in direct violation of the laws of man and God.

In 1753, there were riots in many parts of England on account of the excessive price of food and the great exactions of tolls upon the turnpike roads. The very safety of the Government was threatened, and it was considered necessary to reduce the cost of bread and lessen the number of toll bars.

In 1765, when the English Parliament rejected a bill which was intended to act as prohibitory on the importation of foreign and protective of the manufacture of English silks the Spitalfields weavers proceeded to rioting in London, and the military had to be employed to disperse them. It was on that occasion that the first Lord Holland said: "What evil an artful man might do with these mobs!" The full details are to be found in "Horace Walpole's Memoirs."

In 1780 occurred the "No Popery" riot, of which the best description is to be found in Dicken,s "Barnaby Rudge." A young man, Lord George Gordon, son of a Duke, himself a member of Parliament and unfortunately so feeble minded that his insanity was never doubted, constituted himself champion of the cause of ultra-Protestantism in England, headed the Protestant Association, and after having encouraged the multitude of idle, quarrelsome and rascally persons of both sexes, was unable to control them when they broke into riot.—London was at their mercy, the civic magistrates not daring to enforce the law against them. The Government itself was paralyzed for some days, during which rapine and even worse crimes were rampant in the capital of the kingdom. Persons were burned to the ground and their inmates liberated; churches were destroyed; private dwellings gutted, plundered and demolished. In fact, for several days, the mob ruled and revelled, audacious and cruel, such of them as were not incapacitated by drink, applying themselves to the business of pillage and murder.

In 1811, there were the Luddite riots in Notts and Derby; in 1816 the celebrated Spa-Fields' riots, when London was again at the mercy of the mob; and in 1830, the agricultural machine destroying riots in Surry, Kent and Sussex.

In 1831, while the Reform Bill was under discussion, the mob used violent means to intimidate the peers known, or supposed to be hostile to the measure, assaulted the Duke of Wellington in the streets of London, grew tumultuous in Derby, where they attacked the prison and liberated all the prisoners burned the Castle of Notingham and plundered the dwelling house of neighboring peers and country gentlemen. In the city of Bristol the mob were into even worse excesses, burning and plundering the residences, of the Mayor Bishop and other obnoxious persons as well as the prisons, custom-houses, excise office, and other public building, a wholly destroying Queen square, and, in it 42 private houses, causing the destruction of property to the value of $2,500,000. Next to the Gordon riot of 1780 this was the most disastrous outbreak of mob violence ever known in England. The Rebecca riots of 1813, which took place in Wales and were mainly directed to the demolition of turnpikes, too numerous in the poor agricultural country of South Wales, and which for a long time defied all the efforts of the Government to suppress them, may close this catalogue.

TORY RAID IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Some of the disaffected along the Tenn. line are getting quite bold. We find the following in the Asheville News of the 27th:

Goldman Bryson, at the head of about 120 disloyal men, made a raid on the town of Murphy, Cherokee county, last Sunday week. They did but little damage to private property, but demolished the Jail, and carried off some 50 or 60 guns and considerable ammunition which belonged to the State, and had been sent to Cherokee for the use of the militia. They met with no opposition, there being nobody in town but a few old men, and the women and children.

Bryson is a native of Cherokee county, but seems to have gone clean over on the wrong side. He left the following document behind him:

G. W. Hayes, D. F. Ramseur, M. Fain, and J. R. Dyche:—Dear Sirs: I am acting under the authority of the U. S. Government. I have paid a visit to the town of Murphy with a few of the boys to subjugate the place. We wish to establish and sustain the laws of the old U. States Government, and as such you may consider me, and I will protect such. I have long acted under such laws, and therefore I shall try to carry out the laws of the constitution and the Lincoln government and an enemy to the Jeff. Davis government, certain, sure. You know me, gentlemen, and you will ever find me acting under that rule.

Yours, with due esteem,

G. BRYSON.—

DESERTERS.

We have believed all along that there were fewer deserters from the North Carolina troops than from those of other States; but it is fashionable in certain quarters to attribute every thing that happens of a disreputable character to our good old State, and hence the stigma in this respect that rests upon her. From the day Roanoke Island fell to the present, she has been made a scapegoat for the sins of others. It was asserted then, by a person very high in place, on the strength of mere street rumor, that her troops behaved badly in the battle on that Island; and from that day to this, though the valor of *her* sons have time and again saved that person from the fate of a refugee and wanderer, yet justice has been denied her, and [illegible] effort has been made to produce [illegible] impression, and to place that impression in history, that she, above all other States, is a harbor for deserters.—It seems, from the following extract from the army correspondence of the Salisbury Watchman that this effort has become so notorious that even the soldiers of other States who desert, claim to be from North Carolina. The correspondent says:

"Yesterday an old member of Co. C, arrived in camp, who had been detailed as a scout to arrest deserters. He was assigned to duty in the neighborhood of Farmville, Va., where, by keeping a vigilant look out, he soon succeeded in capturing several fellows who belonged to the "Wood's Rooster Battalion." He asked them where they were from, their reply was, North Carolina. Others made like inquiries and received the same reply; but when they were brought before the proper authorities, and the truth forced out, the very officers examining them were astounded to learn that they were Virginians and belonged to the 23d Va. regiment. A few days later a squad of more North Carolinians were arrested, but in the end turned out to be Georgians. Scarcely a day passed but deserters were taken up, who invariably reported themselves from North Carolina at first, but afterwards proved to be from some other State. A few, perhaps one-fifth, my friend says, were indeed from the old North State, but by far the larger proportion were from Virginia. These facts can be proven beyond a doubt. I do not make these statements at random, simply to tarnish the fair names of our sister States, but I do it to vindicate our own honor. I am sorry that a single soul has ever deserted from the Confederate army; but since men will go, it is not right that they should travel for hundreds of miles under assumed names and on North Carolina credit. It makes our blood boil to hear North Carolina denounced as a harbor for deserters and traitors, when, in fact, there are fully as many in other States."

We admit with regret that there are many deserters in this State, and we fear that the party feeling in the army, gotten up by a few officers with the sanction of the administration at Richmond, will lead to more desertions. But we believe there are two deserters, from other States to one from North Carolina. Mississippi, the President's own State, has more deserters and more men out of the service than she has in it. But Mississippi belongs to the chosen circle, and so nothing is said about Mississippi. Mississippi retained her conscripts to defend her own soil, and yet she was overrun, and the newspapers gave us no information as to the deeds of prowess of these retained conscripts.—*Standard.*

CONSCRIPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Philadelphia Ledger gives one day's scene at the Surgeon's office in that city, where the drafted men and substitutes are examined before being "passed." We make an extract:

Many attempts at fraud are made. Men unfit for service sell themselves as substitutes, foolishly supposing themselves able to conceal their infirmities. They little know the ordeal through which they must pass. They entirely overlook the fact that a surgeon in five minutes can overhaul them as a watchmaker overhauls a watch. There is abundant attempt at fraud all around.—Drafted men claim disqualification on the ground of disability, and men who want substitute money endeavor to conceal their ailment. Both call into practice the utmost skill of the surgeon making the examination.

The substitute, upon presenting himself for acceptance, is taken into a room, where he disrobes himself. The surgeon begins with his teeth, and examines his whole body down to his toes. The examination is even more searching than the examination of an applicant for a policy of insurance upon his life by a life insurance company's surgeon. If the front teeth are gone, so that a man cannot bite off a cartridge paper, he cannot be accepted for infantry service. He may do for a trooper. Every limb is examined. If the lungs are unsound, the temperament apoletic, or the system wasting, the Government does not want the man either as a volunteer, a conscript, or a substitute.

The applicant is made to throw himself into various attitudes. His toes and fingers must be practically perfect. He is made to pick up a grain of corn from the ground without bending his knees; to stand upon the points of his toes, and to show that he is perfect in his anatomy. If he stands this test he is accepted, and a release is given to the man who brings him. The substitute then receives his money, and is taken into the custody of a guard. He is then a United States soldier for three years.

The Peace Questions at Washington.—A dispatch from Washington says: The reiteration of the stories of prolonged debates in Cabinet on the question of the terms on which the seceded States shall be restored to the Union is entirely mythical. It is not believed here that the subject has been before Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet *pro forma*. All these sensations, therefore, are merely based on the views supposed to be entertained by the individual members of the Cabinet, and not on the simple authoritative expression of an opinion. There can be but one motive in these manufactured dispatches, and that is the embarrassment of the administration in its relation with the people.

ADDRESS OF THE ARMY.

[PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.]

To the People of North Carolina:

A general convention of delegates from each Regiment of Troops from North Carolina in the Army of Northern Virginia, held at Orange C. H., Va., on the 12th inst., did us, the undersigned, the honor to appoint us a committee, to prepare and publish to you an address, invoking your aid in the accomplishment of an object very dear to those whom they represen and of unsurpassed interest and consequence to you and to them. They desire that the irresistible influence of the public opinion of all good and patriotic men in the State, may be invoked to put down and destroy, and to silence forever the voice of a faction, which is believed to exist in no inconsiderable strength in your midst, which is daily growing bolder in the expression of treasonable and mischievious sentiments, and whose machinations have been and still are directed towards poisoning the minds and hearts of our soldiers and people, and breaking down the courage and confidence of you and of us, who are sustaining the cause of our country, in the great struggle for independence in which we are engaged.

It was esteemed a most fortunate circumstance for the honor and welfare of North Carolina, that such perfect unanimity prevailed in her councils when she resolved to break the bonds which had bound her to a government, which had ceased to be the representative of the true interest of her people, and which she could no longer respect, and to make common cause with her sister States of the South. Then it was that her great and honored names were found united in the glorious purpose. Her Badger, her Rayner, her Miller, her Graham, her Morehead and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her Smith, her Winslow, her Shepherd, her Davis, her Ellis and her Vance, her statesmen and men of power, were found to have quit for a time the arena of administrative and party politics, and united in the work of laying anew the foundation of a government of our choice. Her quiet farmers, her honest tradesmen and artizans, her civil magistrates, her lawyers and men of learning, nay, all her plain, sober, thoughtful people who have always been slow to give their pledge to a cause, yet know so well how to honor it with true loyalty when given, were in happy accord. There was at least, no Carlisle, nor Crittenden, nor Andy Johnson, to head a roll of infamy, within the whole of her widely extended borders.

There was no vote against the ordinance of secession. There was no press to inveigh against it. There was no voice of faction raised in opposition to it. Fairest of hands made appropriate banners and wove rich garlands for expectant heroes, and private contribution, from rich and poor, were bestowed without stint or limit in furtherance of the common cause. The sons of our noble old State, supposed to possess very few of the elements of martial character, came forward with astonishing alacrity, and in very astonishing numbers. Those who had mocked her before, beheld with staring eyes her splendid Regiments with full ranks, substantially clad and equipped, and governed by a rigid discipline, which betokened the dread with which the enemy has always been inspired, when they were known to be upon the field. Since then out of the vast store house of her wealth, little known before or appreciated by even her own people, she has poured forth into the lap of the Confederacy, resources commensurate with her other sacrifices. And whether we measure these sacrifices by the amount of the materials of war and means of subsistence furnished, the spirit and determination of her people, the number of her men given to the cause, the talents, courage and fortitude of those who have fought, or the number and virtues of her noble dead, we are obliged to recognize her sisters leaning on her for support in every emergency of the eventful struggle.

Nor have these sacrifices been made in vain They have enriched her history, exalted her fame and increased her renown, and though her material strength has been to some extent exhausted, she is to-day, relatively, more powerful for the defence of the integrity of her territory, and of her rights and honor, than when the contest began. Distraction, despondency and despair reign in the councils of the Northern Government The hopes at first entertained of our speedy conquest, have sunk in the hearts of our enemies, and as a direct consequence, we find such resistance to the administration at Washington, and mob violence so rife in the towns and cities, that a measure of that government most essential to the further prosecution of the war, is openly resisted and set at naught Popular assemblies have openly declared for peace, and the press and some of the most influential men, speak now with a freedom and boldness which clearly marks a change in the public feeling upon the all absorbing topic. The people have ceased to prosecute the war and the government is dealing its blows with an exhausted energy and with fanatical blindness. The despot who would enslave us, has found a lion in his path in the shape of opposition to despotic power, and the courage of him and his minions has been broken down.

Volunteering for the armies of our enemy has entirely ceased. Only a small number of the conscripts drafted can be forced into the service, and these will certainly be discontented mutinous and worthless as soldiers. His armies in the field have been depleted by desertions, humiliated and dispirited by repeated defeats, and all their trusted leaders driven in disgrace from command Even the partial discomfiture in the attempt to invade his territory, and our loss of the strong holds on the Mississippi have failed to revive his hope of success, or to change in any material point of view this discouraging aspect of his affairs. His armies cannot be recruited so as to add material strength during this campaign. He is daily sending to the rear, detachments—in some cases whole regiments and brigades, (doubtless his best troops,) to be put down by terror of arms a spirit of discontent among his own subjects, which stops little short of actual rebellion.—Add to this, the rapid exhaustion of his material resources, and you cannot fail to see very powerful causes at work, to bring about the separation for which we are contending upon terms which will secure to us independence and the blessings of peace.

Whose sacrifices have tended more to produce these results than those of North Carolina?—When the hopes of our enemies were sought to be inspired by stories of Union feelings among her people, the ready answer ever among them was, "it is impossible; look to the number of her troops in the field and how fiercely they fight!" This answer was then complete. Can the same be said of it now?

That there is an Union feeling proper among her people we cannot believe; on the contrary there is, we believe, a very unanimous sentiment of hostility to any settlement of our difficulties, except upon terms that shall secure to us independence and peace upon a lasting basis But while this is our belief, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are parties in our State, who are endeavoring to combine certain elements of discontent and party feeling into a faction, to make war for an unholy purpose upon the authorities, to bring the righteous cause in which we are engaged into disrepute among our people, and to thwart the designs of patriotic men in their labors for the public good. The sentiments of the parties referred to find utterance principally through the columns of the Raleigh Standard

"Movements for peace" have been proposed in North Carolina, taking the shape generally of a proposition to hold a convention of the people of the South, inviting similar conventions of the people of the North, to meet them for an adjustment of our difficulties. In none of these propositions are the terms upon which their authors propose to agree upon a peace, even dimly shadowed forth. In some it is true the term "honorable peace" is employed, but their views upon other points are so plainly the promptings of a disconcerted and desponding spirit, if not of actual treason and disloyalty, that we cannot withhold our minds from the conviction that if their ideas of an honorable peace were made known, they would fall far short of the dictates of a manly spirit, and of the wishes and expectations of patriots.

In furtherance of their common design, these parties take hold of every apparent cause to excite a feeling of discontent among our people and soldiers, towards the authorities of the Confederate States. They represent that the defence of our State has been wilfully neglected, and our coast and a portion of our territory wilfully abandoned to the enemy. They say our soldiers do not procure a fair share of military honors in the shape of promotions, and even that newspaper correspondents of administrative organs fail to award to N. C. valor and merit, the just meed of praise.

We are painfully conscious of making an undignified descent in noticing this last topic of complaint, and the only reply we shall make is, that the soldiers of North Carolina do not feel so poor in fame as to find it necessary to rely upon ephemeral puffs of ignorant newspaper correspondents, for the maintenance of their claims to a just share of reputation.—They are content to abide the criticism of the Generals who command them, and the impartial judgement of history. The complaint of injustice to N C officers, we are not inclined to discuss, lest we render ourselves obnoxious to the censure of claiming more for them, than is awarded by the impartial judgement of others.

The complaint that the defence of North Carolina has been neglected, is in our judgment, wholly without foundation. That all has not been accomplished upon the soil of our own State, which was apparently within the power of the forces left there, may be questionable, but even upon this point we do not profess to have a sufficient knowledge of the "situation of things" to discuss it, even if we arrogated to ourselves the military skill to make a just criticism. But there cannot be the least doubt that in concentrating the troops from N. Carolina upon the soil of Virginia for our own defence, the true military principle has been adopted, and it is to be hoped that when the fact is once pointed out, that twice in the history of this war, this plan of operations has compelled the enemy to withdraw his forces from our coast, for the safety of his main invading army, this senseless cavilling will be forever hushed Burnside was withdrawn in consequence of McClellan's defeat before Richmond, and Foster was withdrawn in consequence of Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville, and the operations which followed. And that our people have experienced few of the horrors of war compared with the people of large districts of Virginia, is attributable to the adoption of this principle in our own defences, and God forbid that it should be abandoned, except upon the most imperative necessity.

If it shall be said that the enemy ought never to have been allowed to gain a foot hold upon our soil, it may be answered, we had not the time and means to enable us to place Harteras in a proper state of defence before it was attacked. After this disaster, the fall of Newbern became inevitable, unless more troops could have been spared from points of more importance. And it may well be doubted whether the means at the command of the Gen'l of the Department of Norfolk were sufficient to have saved Roanoke Island Certain it is, that he was then regarded as a general of skill and all the available means of the Government were placed at his disposal. With the light which experience has afforded, and with even the scant means then at command, these places might, possibly, have all been held, but it is human to err, and we have no reason to suppose North Carolinians (certainly not the parties whose sentiments we are combating) are exempt from the common frailty A large and productive region of our State by those disasters has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and been occupied by him, but to show conclusively how factious and unworthy of North Carolinians is this complaint, we have only to point to the fact that the largest and most opulent city of the South has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the fortified towns of the Mississippi had to be yielded to him, opening the whole of that State to his ravages. Is there any faction in Louisiana or Mississippi that complains that New Orleans or Vicksburg or Port Hudson were willfully neglected or surrendered? And can it be supposed that the President of the Confederacy has deliberately chosen to injure, by his neglect, greater injuries upon his own State and people, than upon even the poor cast off people of North Carolina? No! Our Countrymen, we are persuaded, will yield to the voice of charity and reason, and say with us, "The President is not infallible; he may, in some instances, have erred in the choice of men and of means, he may have been unduly influenced by the judgment of others, but surely he could not have been so insensible to the preservation of his own reputation and influence (if it were possible to deny him higher and nobler motives of conduct) as to wilfully neglect the defence of any portion of the country." Certain it is, that few men have had a more general voice of his countrymen, of his enemies and of the world, to ascribe to them greater political wisdom, firmness, integrity and dignity than President Davis, in the administration of a Government under the most trying circumstances.

And here we may take occasion to remark that it is to him we may ascribe the preservation of Gen'l's Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg for the leadership of our armies; since disaster, in the career of each one of those great military chieftains, has compelled them in turn to pass under a cloud, when popular clamor called for their dismissal Happily for the country, he did not imitate, in this respect, the example of his blundering contemporary at Washington.

But beyond these demonstrations of hostility to the present administration, "the faction" declare "that more is demanded of North Carolina than any of her sister States, and that some of them have not been called upon, or have not furnished as many soldiers for the field in proportion to population as North Carolina, and that for this and other reasons, they resolve that North Carolina will send no more troops to the field."

That North Carolina has been called upon for a larger quota of troops than the other States, you may be well assured is untrue.—Calls have been made for troops, but for no particular number from each State. The call is for all between certain ages in all the States; and this is sufficient to show how false and reckless men become, when they yield themselves to the spirit of faction. If the people of any other of the States have failed to respond to the call, then they cannot escape the charge of disloyalty, and a violation of their pledges made at the beginning of the contest. This is the accusation made by "the faction" in North Carolina, and they propose themselves to adopt the same disloyal course of conduct.—Their avowed sentiments lead to this. All men must be held, morally and legally, to intend the natural and the necessary consequences of their acts; and if this be so, the conclusion is irresistible, that when these men are "called upon to render support to the cause of the country and they refuse to do so, but threaten violent resistance to the law, they are prepared for submission, for reunion! Nor does it matter whether they avow these sentiments or deny them, if they are prepared for resistance to a law of the most essential to the defence of the country, does not their conduct lead directly to this result?

It would be unwise as it would be unjust, to attempt to magnify the importance of these manifestations of disloyalty, but they cannot be without evil tendency in encouraging our soldiers to desert their colors and abandon their countries, in repressing their ardor, in sowing the seeds of distrust and despondency among the people of our sister States, and in encouraging the enemy to persist in his designs of conquest, prolonging thereby the horrors and distresses of the war. Beyond this, it is possible that the conduct of these men may bring on us a calamity to be deplored even by themselves. It is not impossible that these men should succeed in lighting the blaze of intestine civil war in our own State The fate of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri is before us for solemn warning. Be assured, the North Carolina troops will not turn back in the course which they have pursued hitherto. Their honor is too deeply pledged in blood to admit of this. Hardships and dangers we know lie in our onward path, but a ruin, worse than ignominious death, we know to be involved in turning back, and such must be the fate of all recreant men. Those who refuse to aid us and invite the enemy to our conquest, would not escape in the general wreck of our political fortunes.

But there is yet a consideration to which your attention has not been invited The systematic violation of all the laws of civilized warfare by the enemy, has not been without its natural influence in inflaming our resentment and exciting towards him extreme hatred He has paid no respect to the inviolability of private property or the personal liberty of noncombatants He has made war upon innocent and defenceless old men, women and children by driving them as refugees from their homes, burning their dwelling and taking from them their means of subsistence. He has employed in his service—in command of his armies, beasts in human shape, who have not hesitated to inflict upon ladies of the greatest refinement the most cruel insults. His cruelties to our people have been limited only by his power.—Surely there cannot be a man of honorable impulses or generous nature in our whole State, who has not felt his heart swell with indignation at the recital of the inhuman barbarities of our foe. But it must occur to you as a matter exciting the greatest astonishment, that the employment of the slaves of the South and the free negroes of the North, to murder our citizens and oppose us in honorable combat as soldiers, should not have fired the soul of every man in the South, and raised every strong arm in her defence. He who bears this enormity with patience, is a coward or a brute, "whom it would be base flattery to call a man." And can he who counsels submission, or whose course of conduct tends to this result, escape this condemnation?—And under such circumstances, could we fail to transfer to our enemies at home and the main authors of our calamities the hatred and revenge which we cherish for our public enemy?

But let us invite you to a policy which shall avoid all apprehensions of evil and disaster.—Let all the good and patriotic people of the State, unite in a public avowal of their opinions, in denunciation of the sentiments and designs of this faction. This cannot fail to destroy it. If errors in the conduct of our affairs have been committed, let us brush them from our memory or throw over them the mantle of charity. Let the disgusting bickerings of partisans and politicians be once more banished from the arena. Let us in the midst of the fearful dangers that surround us, renew our pledge of devotion to the cause of the country, and light upon her altars eternal burning fires. If the materials of war which have been gathered together, have been misapplied or wasted, let us make use of the wisdom of the boy who when he has lost an arrow

"Shoots his fellow of the self same flight,
The self same way, with more advised watch
To find the other forth. And by adventuring both
He oft finds both."

Let us above all not permit North Carolina to recoil from the contest. Let her not become a laggard in the conflict, and let no stain rest upon her escutcheon, and then we shall be able through all time to say with true and just pride:

"Though the scorner may sneer at and willing
e'ame her,
Our hearts swell with gladness whe'ever we
name her."

Most respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOS. M. GARRETT,
Col. 5th N C. Troops, Bertie Co.
BRYAN GRIMES,
Col. 4th N C Troops, Pitt Co.
JOHN D. BARRY,
Col. 18th N. C. Troops, New Hanover Co.
SAM'L P. BILL,
Lt. Col. 6th N. C. Troops, Caswell Co.
H. C. JONES, Jr.
Lt. Col. 57th N. C. Troops, Salisbury.
BEATON GALES,
Capt. A. A. G. Ramseur's Brig. Raleigh.
J. C. BARDY,
Subp. 6th N. C. Troops, Beaufort Co.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

☞ From and after this date, the subscription price of the Press will be $4 per annum; $2 for six months, and $1 50 for three months.

This notice includes subscribers who are in arrears for the current year.

County Court Week.

This being County Court week, on Monday afternoon, E. A. Vogler, Esq., presented to the Court a full report of his transactions as President of the Board of Sustenance, County Commissioner, Salt and Corn Agent, &c., the Court having conferred upon him these various offices, which in other counties are frequently filled by as many different persons. Mr. Vogler's accounts are of considerable importance and magnitude, the cash transactions for the last twelve months having amounted to considerable over one hundred thousand dollars.

The report as President of the Board of Sustenance shows that he has distributed among the soldier's families of this county, during the past twelve months, 63,061 pounds of flour,—equal to 321 barrels; 31,246 pounds of corn meal; 25,499½ pounds of bacon; $1,334 02 worth of salt; and $821 81 of cash,—amounting in dollars and cents to about $32,716 57.

Mr. Vogler presented an interesting and carefully prepared table, (which we would have been pleased to publish in full if our space permitted, but must content ourselves with an abstract showing the amount distributed to each of the 17 Captain's Districts, in each quarter of the year, the amount of each separate article, the number of families in each District and number of persons composing said families, the expense of each district, and the average cost per head.

The number of persons now depending upon the county for assistance is 1053.

As Corn Agent, his report exhibits a favorable state of the co'n. 829 families had corn tickets deposited with him, upon which they had received corn, to the amount of 10,319 bushels. The purchase, wagoning, receiving, unloading, remeasuring and loading that quantity of corn for the people, necessarily rendered the task of the corn agent a laborious one. The cash expenditures on this account have been $41,817 21, and the receipts $38,309 97, leaving some unsettled ballances which will bring up the credits to the expenditures,

The Salt account shows that the agent has been using every possible exertion to get every man able to haul, to assist the county in procuring the necessary supply of this indispensable article, and we learn he is progressing very well and hopes shortly to have a supply at least sufficient to prevent any suffering for the want of it. $1,334 02 worth of salt has been distributed gratuitously to such soldier's families as were unable to purchase, which amount was not charged to the Board of Sustenance but sunk in the Salt account.

Most of the districts in the county have been active in furnishing wagons to haul salt, except three,—South Fork, Abbott's Creek and Waughtown districts,—which have not yet sent a single wagon.

In conclusion, he also submitted a statement of the present financial condition of the county, so far as his offices are concerned, which statement exhibits our County affairs in much better condition than was generally expected, in view of the large amount gratuitously distributed.

In consequence of the assistance received through the State's appropriation, and the large amount raised by the County Tax, together with the favorable condition of the Corn and Salt accounts, all liabilities will not only be met, but a surplus fund will be left on hand. Heavy expenditures, however, may be expected the coming season for provisions.

Taking each account separately, as well as the result of the whole, general satisfaction was expressed by the Court as to the management of affairs and the result.

Court then passed several resolutions and orders in conformity with recommendations in the Reports, among which was an order for the further purchase of grain for the county in such amount as the agent, in his discretion, might think necessary for the relief of the citizens of the county.

Provisions Distributed during the Year

From September, 1862, [illegible] Forsyth County, N. C. [illegible]

DISTRICTS.	Cash paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	Corn meal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Value in dollars. Flour at $30 p. Meal at 10 Bacon at 75 c. yearly aver.	Cash rec'd for Provisions sold.
Old Town Creek,	$ 5 50	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 24	$241 00
Winston,		32	807	1557	2202	23	76	[illegible]	2,880 40	2 10 65
Buffaloe,	16 50	22		2170	1941	24	70	[illegible]	2,484 26	
Waughtown,		19	500	2020	1218	14	51	[illegible]	1,762 70	155 05
Kernersville,	383 27	5			416	20	75	[illegible]	845 27	
Bunker Hill,	196 42		330	371	199	5	14	[illegible]	432 87	
Old Richmond,	45 85	18		1631	1580	22	72	[illegible]	1,899 85	
South Fork,		14		1670	988	18	57	[illegible]	1,349 09	
Flatrowe,		22	300	2375	2706½	21	76	[illegible]	3,397 97	32 60
Abbott's Creek,	16 00	16		1847	1200½	28	51	[illegible]	1,628 59	58 10
Mill Creek,		5	1322	1025	1242	1	68	[illegible]	1,950 90	25 00
Abbott's Creek,		12	478	4624	1202½	18	56	[illegible]	1,976 73	12 70
Little Creek,	120 22	20	188	2020	1441	19	59	[illegible]	2,184 60	36 95
Salem,		4	510	809½	622½	11	31	[illegible]	971 88	6 00
Yadkin,	23 35	24	448	2343	1336½	33	101	[illegible]	2,039 58	
[illegible]	11 60	20	2647	1901	2300½	25	85	[illegible]	2,921 55	
Middle Fork,		7	639	776	493½	7	25	[illegible]	754 03	1 50
	831 81	284	11,301	31346½	28499½	430	1053		$32,716 57	$799 15
			[illegible] lbs. or 321 bbls.						799 15	
									31,917 42	
								Am't Salt distributed,	1,334 02	
									$33,251 44	

THE NEWS.

There appears to be no longer any doubt about the evacuation of Knoxville. An advance guard of Federal cavalry, some three hundred strong, took possession on the 1st of September, capturing two trains and three engines. As was necessary, after the evacuation of Knoxville, it is said Cumberland Gap was also evacuated.

Everything was quiet at Chattanooga on the 3rd. Nothing new from the army of Virginia.

Up to the 6th, the bombardment of batteries Wagner and Gregg, near Charleston, had been incessant for 32 hours. The enemy had landed, assaulted battery Gregg, and been repulsed. Sumpter still holds out, notwithstanding the walls are in ruins.

The reported extensive raid into the interior of the State, from the East, turns out to have been a false alarm.

Price is reported to have obtained a victory over the Yankees, 15 miles below Little Rock, Arkansas. Other accounts represent Prices forces as having been driven across the Arkansas river, on the 29th, and in full retreat, pursued by the enemy.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.—It being impossible to hold Morris Island and Cumming's Point any longer, on the 7th, Gen'l Beauregard ordered its evacuation. The guns of Wagner and Gregg were spiked, and the Confederates withdrew noiselessly, in 40 barges. Only one barge, containing 12 men, was captured.

The enemy now hold Cumming's Point, in full view of Charleston. Battery Wagner is now garrisoned by a Massachusetts negro regiment and the Massachusetts State flag is flying over it.

At last accounts the enemy's fleet was firing at Forts Moultrie and Sumpter.

☞ The "Address of the Army" will be found in this paper. We do not agree with the address in many respects, and publish it to gratify the curiosity of our readers. We may have more to say upon this subject hereafter.

☞ Gen. HOKE arrived in this place on Tuesday evening; and a portion of the 21st Regiment, (some 300) passed through here on Wednesday, bound farther West. The citizens of this place, provided an excellent dinner for them, at very short notice, which was served up in the public square. It was a pleasant scene indeed to see with what gusto these war worn veterans demolished the viands set before them. A large number of ladies and gentlemen graced the occasion with their presence.

Letter from Lincoln.

President Lincoln has written a long letter, on the present condition of the country, addressed to the Springfield (Illinois) Convention, in response to an invitation to attend a meeting at his home in Illinois. We have not room for the letter this week, but will publish it in our next.—The Richmond Examiner has the following notice of it:

The document is expressed in Lincoln's peculiar style. On the subject of compromising the President says: "I do not believe that any compromises embracing the maintenance of the Union is possible," and that a compromise to be effective must be made with those who control the rebel army, or with the people when they are liberated from the control of that army by the success of the Union arms. He further says "that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or those men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief," and that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret." As to the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln says he thinks it is constitutional; that by the laws of war the property both of enemies and friends may be taken when needed; that "the Proclamation as a law is valid or not valid—if it is not valid it needs no retraction; if it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life." He says that some of the commanders of the Union armies believe the emancipation policy to be one of the heaviest blows directed against the rebellion. The Proclamation, the President says, was issued to aid in saving the Union. Whenever all resistance to the Union is compromised, if he shall urge a continuance of the war, it will then be the proper time for objectors to the Proclamation to declare that they "will not fight to free negroes." The President argues the question of the employment of negroes as soldiers. The signs of the times, he declares, are good; peace does not appear to distant as it did and with a diligent application of the proper means, from God, in our own good time, will give us the speedy return.

THERE ARE NONE so BLIND AS THOSE WHO DO NOT WISH TO SEE.—The State Journal is informed that we are committed to nothing more than negotiations for peace, for the present. We are in favor of an armistice, and propositions for peace upon terms to guarantee to us our rights, in preference to fighting to the bitter end without an attempt at negotiation for the settlement of our differences.

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

The decision of the Court Martial in the case of prisoners arrested for the murder of Adjutant Richard Mallett, from Raleigh, N. C., near Scottsville, Albemarle county, Va., a few days since, was made known at Richmond Thursday. Their names are:

Francis Bunn, James Ellis, W. H. Kelly, R. D. Clark, Jno. R. Bledsoe, John L. Raber, John Futch, Henry Priest, B. Bunn, and Dorsey Bunn; all of co. H, 13th N. C. Reg't.

These men were deserters from the army of Gen. Lee, and Adjutant Mallett, accompanied by a guard, had been sent to arrest them. The Adjutant was about making the arrest, when the men turned and fired, killing the Adjutant instantly. The guard, returned the fire, severely wounding Horace Futch, whose trial has not yet taken place.

The verdict of the Court Martial is, that these men be hung to-day in the presence of Gen. Edward Johnston's command, Ewell's Division, Army of Northern Virginia.

Petersburg Express, Sept 5.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—The Greensboro (N. C.) Patriot, understands that on Tuesday of last week, quite a serious affair occurred near the house of Col. Coble, of the 67th regiment militia, in the southeast part of Guilford county. The particulars seem to be that a party of deserters were passing through the neighborhood, and the Colonel with a small force of his neighbors attempted to arrest them. The deserters were armed, and regular firing ensued. Two of the deserters were killed, and three captured. The others made their escape. Col. Coble was slightly wounded.

GREAT FIRE IN GEORGIA.

MACON, Sept. 1.—A great fire has occurred in Thomaston, commencing on Saturday night last at 10 o'clock. Three sides of the public square were destroyed. The Thomaston Hotel and Webb's Hotel, were also burnt. The printing office of the Upson *Pilot* and the Post office were also destroyed. A large quantity of Government corn and some wheat were lost.—The bacon was mostly saved. Two hundred and thirty bales of cotton were burnt.

The whole business part of the town is in ruins, except two small stores. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

Capt. J. R. Rhodes, 1st Confederate Infantry, was shot at Chattanooga on the 4th at noon for encouraging desertions in his own company and embezzling the money of substitutes. He made a short speech, acknowledging the justice of the sentence. He manifested little concern and died without a struggle. Lt. Col. Adolph Kamp, regiment, was cashiered and conscripted yesterday, having been concerned in the same.

AFFAIRS IN CHEROKEE.—We learn from the Asheville *News* that a cavalry force had been in pursuit of Bryson's band, (a scion of the fast of which appears elsewhere) and succeeded in dispersing them temporarily only, as the *News* intimates, however, as they are well acquainted with every road and mountain trail. The militia are under arms, and great consternation is said to prevail.

MARRIED:

In this place, on Tuesday evening, by the Rt. Rev. G. F. Robinson, Capt. A. H. HORTON, of Wilkes County, to Miss MARY JANE VOGLER, daughter of Timothy Vogler.

DIED,

On Sunday evening, in this place, JESSIE MARTIN, infant daughter of Dr. Samuel Martin.

In Surry County, on the 13th of Aug., VICTORIA AUGUSTA, wife of N. A. Boyden, Esq., and daughter of the late Archibald Stewart, of Virginia.

In this county, on the 4th inst., of diptheria, JULIA ALICE, daughter of Jacob and Martha White, aged 5 years, 2 months and 23 days.

Dearest Alice, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

Town Ordinance.

THE following Ordinance was passed at a meeting of the Town Commissioners, on the 8th instant:

From and after the 19th day of September no person or persons shall sell any spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of the town of Salem, in any quantity less than one gallon, without first obtaining license in due form of law, under penalty of one hundred dollars. J. G. SIOKS, Mayor.

CHAS. FRIES, Recorder.

Sept. 10—3t.

At the same meeting it was ordered that citizens be required to remove burning pieces from the side walks, or put up railing to prevent [illegible]

EVILS OF IMPRESSMENT—CONDITION OF OUR CURRENCY, &c.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Aug. 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the Constitutionalist:

SIR—I read with interest, not unmixed with pain your editorial article of yesterday on "Army Subsistence—Impressment." I entirely concur with your just encomiums on our army in the field, and in the inflexible purpose you announce to support it there at all hazards and I cannot doubt but that we shall agree, generally, in the means most proper for the accomplishment of a result so vital to the public safety. But having a fixed conviction that this end cannot be attained by the impressment act passed at the last session of Congress, as interpreted at Richmond and enforced in Georgia I deem it my duty to give my reasons for this opinion to the public. I think you are mistaken in the statement that the Supreme Court of Georgia has decided this act, as administered in Georgia to be constitutional.—That tribunal certainly decided differently at Atlanta, during the last month and I am not aware that the question was ever submitted to it until that term of the Court. But, however that may be, the experience of mankind has demonstrated the impossibility of supporting armies, by such means, for any considerable length of time In the winter of 1777-'8, in a great emergency in our affairs, the Continental Congress vested full powers for the impressment of army supplies, in General Washington. After a very brief experiment of the policy, under the most urgent necessity, he wrote to the President of Congress, that unless some other and better means than impressment could be found to supply his army, it must disband You may find this letter, written, I think, on the 5th of January, 1778, and containing the strongest and most convincing reasons against the policy of impressment, even when prudently administered—in the fifth volume of Spark's life of Washington.

From Alexander the Great down to our own times, all successful leaders of armies have found it wise and necessary, even in hostile countries, to pay fair market prices for all needful army supplies. The usual and approved method has been to levy taxes for that purpose upon the whole community, according to the methods which they have been accustomed, and with the money thus raised to purchase at market prices such necessary supplies. Both the object and effect of the policy were to distribute the burdens of supporting the army equally, and therefore equitably and justly even among enemies. Can any Government afford to be less just to its own citizens? Whenever it makes the attempt it will fiurlly reap discontent, disappointment and ruin. What it sows it will surely resp. The impressment act rests upon the fundamental error that the Government has the right and that it is sound policy to impress commodities for the supply of the army whenever it may determine that the market price of such commodity is too high This principle subverts the very foundations of justice and private rights, and ends in simple naked spoliation—a spoliation, too, the more intolerable and unjustifiable, because it imposes a large and grossly unequal share of the public burthens upon the producers of army supplies to the ease and favor of all other classes of society.

This policy not only inflicts injustice and injury on this class of citizens, but the whole country, by thus discouraging productions indispensable to the safety and existence of the State itself. I am not aware that any attempt has been made to fix the prices of commodities by law or statutory machinery in England, since the time of Edward II, about five hundred and forty years ago. The result of this attempt was then so disastrous to society, and the folly of this and kindred measures have been so often and so convincingly demonstrated since that time, that I really supposed, until our present Congress passed the measure under consideration, that this exploded error was destined no more to vex and harrass the human race, at least wherever the English tongue was spoken. But alas! it seems to be decreed by Providence that one generation shall derive but small profit from the experience, the sufferings, or the wisdom of its predecessors.—Two very respectable, and I have no doubt very honest gentlemen, of this State, acting under the authority of this law, have fixed the price of wheat in Georgia at four dollars per bushel, payable in Confederate Treasury notes This prices to stand as a maximum until their further pleasure is made known. That is about one half of the market price of that commodity in this State. To meet this state of things, the Confederate officers charged with this branch of the public service, have given notice that they will seize upon all wheat which may be sold to any other person than a impresser at a higher price than four dollars and appropriate it to the public service

The result of this arbitrary and illegal policy so far has been, that there being no free bargaining between producer and purchaser, no wheat (or a very small quantity) has been sold, flour has risen in our large markets towns to from fifty to seventy dollars per barrel. This price of flour has naturally raised the price of wheat in the interior—thus defeating the very object these astute officials had in view.—Wheat is a commodity which is incapable of monopoly in this country. The means of its production are open to all, and sufficient for all who prefer to make bread rather than buy it. Those engaged in its production are too numerous, too widely scattered over the country, with too great a variety of conditions and wants to make monopoly possible; therefore it may be more left to those natural laws which regulate price; and under these conditions it may be safely assumed that its market price is the true, certain and only infallible test of "just compensation" to its owners. If this be true, whosoever selses wheat for less than that market price—no matter under what pretence, or under what authority, or color of authority—violates justice and the Constitution of the Confederate States, robs labor of its rights, and inflicts a deep wound upon society. Nor is there the slightest necessity for the commission of these crimes. The whole people prefer to sell this as well as all other commodities to their Government rather than to any other purchaser. Do the Confederate officers pretend that the people will not sell to them as cheaply as to other purchasers? No! The suggestion is an insult to the people! Are not the men in the army the fathers, husbands, brothers, sons and friends of the people at home? Are they not fighting in defence of our lives liberties, properties, and country, as well as their own? All know and feel and appreciate these great facts, and every loyal heart at home has made, based in will ready to make, every sacrifice which affection and patriotism can demand to sustain the army and to uphold the cause of the country. But the people do not believe that they are supporting wisely and well the army or the cause of liberty and independence by upholding and act of Congress which subverts equality an justice, violates alike the rights of the soldier and the citizen, and the organic law of the land. They oppose an equal, and just and wise system for supporting the army and the Government as an unequal, unjust and unwise one. They desire that the necessary and proper means for these purposes be raised by fair and equal taxation upon all classes of citizens according to their ability to pay, and that the money thus raised shall be honestly applied to the public service, and expended in the purchase of army supplies in open market. There is a growing habit among incompetent public servants to drag "the poor soldier" on the stage, to conceal or to divert public attention from their own want of capacity or fidelity. He lies in the way of my argument to expose this trick in the present instance. This vicious system works as cruel injustice to the soldier as to any other citizen of the country. A very large number of the soldiers are farmers—a majority of the army belong to that class—there are but few exempts among them. Let us see how this act affects them.

A soldier in the army, by the care, attention and industry of his wife and children, (too young for military service,) makes one hundred and sixty-one bushels of wheat; fifty bushels, under the law, is reserved for his family; he pays eleven bushels (omitting fractions to the tax-gatherer, and puts the remaining one hundred bushels upon the market, and is offered for it eight dollars per bushel by one who wishes to buy, in order to sell again; in steps the Government officer and says to the purchaser, "I will seize that wheat and pay you but four dollars per bushel for it, if you dare to buy it at market price." What is the effect of this proceeding upon the poor soldier? He has already paid his taxes, (one-tenth of the gross produce of the labor of his wife and children,) and is now deprived of an additional four hundred dollars, taken for the public use, over and above his just proportion of the public burdens. The benefit of these four hundred dollars neither inures to him nor his comrades in the army, for their rations of bread are not increased a single ounce by the mode in which the Government collects it. He was ready and willing to sell his wheat to the Government at the market price rather than to any other person. The benefit neither inures to him nor the Government, but relieves from that amount of taxation all other tax payers, including even those much abused scapegoats—the speculators and extortioners.

The case of this soldier is the case of thousands and tens of thousands of other soldiers who grow wheat, and the example demonstrates that these pretended friends of the soldier, while they praise, still plunder him in common with his class. I have already pointed out the remedy, to wit: equal taxation and fair purchases in open market. He who holds that the armies of the Republic can only be sustained by impressment, may as well make up his mind to a speedy and disastrous close of the war. I know it is not true, and I know that nothing but the obstinate folly of our rulers could continue this system for a single day longer. The difficulty of supplying the army with bread consists neither in scarcity nor high prices. We have an abundance of corn (I use the word in its largest sense, including wheat, maize, oats &c. &c.,) and it is cheap—cheap relatively and positively, positively, because a bushel of corn can be bought for less *money* in Georgia at this time than at any other time within the last quarter of a century; relatively, because this is equally true of its exchangeable value for all other commodities of general consumption, foreign or domestic—one dollar will buy a bushel of wheat in any part of the State where it is usually grown, and any commodity which can be readily exchanged for one dollar will buy it also; but it takes eight or ten Confederate paper dollars to perform this exchange—to buy one hundred cents in our standard money. And here lies the great mystery, if mystery it be, in the price of wheat and all other commodities—the depreciation of the currency. The stern truth ought to be spoken—we cannot avoid danger by shutting our eyes to them. Let us look them full in the face—grapple with them—conquer them. The task is now only difficult not impossible; we have departed from sound principles, we must return to them promptly, or prepare to see our currency go out as that of our fathers did in 1780, in the darkest hour of their revolutionary struggle

The Confederate Government have committed two radical errors in the management of our finances, which produced our present calamitous condition by the operation of laws of currency as fixed, certain, and immutable as the laws which govern the planetary system—At the beginning of the struggle we had large material resources and unequalled elements of public credit; we borrowed gold at par for our bonds—wealth laid its treasures at our feet, and poverty itself claimed it as a privilege to augment our resources with its mite. Folly has mainly contributed to the drying up of this living fountain of public supply. The first great error was in attempting to carry on a great and expensive war solely on credit—without taxation. This is the first attempt of the kind ever made by a civilized people; the result of the experiment will hardly invite its repetition. During the first year of its existence, the present Congress neither levied nor collected a single cent of taxes, and postponed the collection of those levied for the second year to a period fatally too late to support our currency. The second error naturally resulted from the first, and consummated the destruction of public credit. This error was, the use of the public credit almost exclusively, in the form of currency. The natural result of this policy was plain, inevitable, overwhelming. It is a well settled and sound principle in currency, that a nation which has a sufficient quantity of circulating medium properly to answer the wants of its trade and commerce, cannot add to the value of that currency by any further addition to its quantity. In the ordinary state of trade, any excess of the proper quantity exhibits itself in the form of the exportation of bullion; any deficiency, in importation. When from any cause whatever the operation of this law is prevented, any redundancy of currency must necessarily depreciate the whole mass, and this depreciation will exhibit itself in the rise in price of all commodities. It is also true, that if this redundant currency exists in the form of paper money not convertible into coin at the will of the holder, the measure of this depreciation is the difference between the standard or mint price of bullion and the market price, when paid in this currency

Tested by those plain and sound principles the solution of the causes of our present financial troubles is easy. When this revolution commenced our currency was in excess of the wants of society—the proof is that nearly all of the banks within the Confederate States had suspended cash payments, and their notes were depreciated; therefore the first Treasury note which was put in circulation added its nominal value to the excess; each succeeding issue enlarged it, and increased the depreciation of the whole mass. This depreciation soon began to manifest itself in the rise of commodities; yet the Government has unwisely continued daily by a forced circulation so to add to this excess, increase the depreciation and enhance the price of all the commodities which it is compelled to purchase, and in thus exhausting the national resources in the ratio of depreciation progression. This ruinous policy would have long since run its course but for the fact that law intimidation, and above all, the ardent, sincere honest, but mistaken patriotism of the people have been invoked to uphold it. But the principle being radically wrong, no human power could uphold it long; and in spite of all these powerful proofs, our national currency is depreciated more than one hundred per cent. below gold and silver, four hundred per cent. below suspended bank notes, and prices and payments are rapidly adjusting themselves to the inexorable facts Many unsound reasons are given for this state of things by the supporters or apologists of this pernicious policy. Many able and excellent persons affirm and honestly believe that from the peculiar circumstances which surround us, bullion is no longer a standard of value or a true measure of the depreciation of our currency. This error has produced infinite mischief.

It is true that gold and silver do rise and fall in value alike, but in a much less degree, than other commodities, and it is mainly for this reason that they have been adopted by mankind as the standards of value and however they may rise or fall, that in no degree affects their value as a test of the depreciation of inferior currencies; they certainly still remain, if not the infallible, yet the most accurate, measure of such depreciation, which the wisdom of the world has as yet been able to discover. This is no pleasant picture for us to behold, yet even this is better than the still more gloomy one which a continuance in the paths of error will speedily present to our vision. The consequences are frightful; let us pursue them a little further. Let us suppose that we have five hundred millions of currency now in circulation worth fifty millions of standard bullion, the issue of an additional five hundred millions of such currency will not add a single dollar to its value. The thousand millions will be worth no more than the five hundred millions were before the last issue, to wit: fifty millions of bullion. The addition has only depreciated the whole currency by one half, and this depreciation will inevitably exhibit itself in the rise of the commodities for which it may be exchanged. The Government, therefore, if it expends the additional issue in commodities, loses first the whole amount of depreciation existing at the beginning of the issue, also all the additional depreciation produced by its daily expenditure, and the noteholders lose one half of the value of their notes. It will therefore follow that if the market price of wheat is eight dollars per bushel under the issue of five hundred millions of Treasury notes, it will be sixteen dollars per bushel under the issue of a thousand millions, and the sixteen dollars will be worth no more than the eight dollars, and will exchange for no more of other commodities.

This being the uniform law of currency when you fix an arbitrary price on any given commodity and leave all other commodities to the natural operation of this law, you utterly destroy all sound principles of exchange, and must in the end ruin producers of the regulated commodity unless they abandon that business at least to the extent of producing a surplus. This must be the effect of this impressment unless the law is throttled by the wisdom and power of the people. But is this principle true? "That commodities will rise or fall in proportion to the increase or diminution of money, I assume as a fact which is incontrovertible." This is the language of Mr. Ricardo, and he is supported by Adam Smith and all of the great writers and thinkers on currency who have flourished within the last hundred years. The same great truth is daily pressing itself upon our observation and demonstrating itself before our eyes every day. The pay of our officers and soldiers, the pay of the civil employees of the Confederate and State Governments, the compensation of all, either in military or civil life at wages established on the old basis of a sound currency, has diminished and is daily diminishing in real exchangeable value to a sum for which the actual necessaries of life cannot be purchased. They feel the misery and generally know not its cause.

The capitalist lends his money to the Government, and finds at his first half yearly dividend he receives in payment Treasury notes, not worth one third in money what they were when he made the loan. Yet the Government wonders why people will not buy its bonds. Investments in gold for the last six months have been the safest and among the best in the Confederate States They have paid one hundred per cent. per month on the original investment in Treasury notes. Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system? The history of the currency of our enemies, since the beginning of this war, is humiliating to us. Neither had foreign credits; both had powerful and established State Governments to back them. We were united in favor of the war; they were divided They have kept twice the men in the field that we have. Their Treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent; ours at more than one thousand! The reason is solely that their government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. In all else we had the advantage. I have endeavored to point out the main difficulty in our financial policy, and have, to the best of my judgment, traced it to its true source—except in currency,—not a national debility.

I have labored to illustrate the disastrous effect on prices of this excess—and here I wish to be clearly understood; I do not say that currency is the sole element in the price of cotton or any other commodity, but I do affirm, that it is *one* of its main elements, always present, ever active, and other things being equal, "that the price of commodities must everywhere rise or fall in proportion to the increase or diminution of the money which circulates them." Suppose I am mistaken in the application of this principle to our present circumstances; suppose, as many able and excellent men do firmly hold, that from our peculiar circumstances gold and silver are not now either the true standard of value or the true test of the depreciation of our currency. What then? I will not deny the truth, but I will waive it, in deference to honest patriots seeking the same end—the public good—but I will not waive the terrible truth, as plain as the noonday sun, that any and every standard which any intelligent man can apply, and at a velocity rapid and daily increasing, our currency is depreciating, dying, and without our most vigorous efforts, must soon pass away. This depreciation of the currency, therefore, whatever may be its regulation, or by whatsoever standard you may test its amount, is our master evil.

The mischief is still within our power, and we may still remedy it, if we have the wisdom, firmness and courage which the crisis demands in favor of our independence. We must do it; we have no alternative which a freeman should consider; any settlement with these miserable miscreants on our northern border, short of eternal separation and independence, would be the consummation of all evils which even the power of God could inflict on us in this world. Therefore, whatever may be the cost in wealth or a return to a sound currency, we must pay the penalty of our past folly—and PAY it now. The depreciation of currency, having been shown to have swelled prices from the excessive issue of Treasury notes, we can only correct this evil by stopping instantly any further issue, under any pretence whatever, and by reducing as rapidly as possible our present outstanding issues. It requires large comprehensive and efficient measures for their continually reduction, until they shall rise in value, and approximate as nearly as our circumstances will allow, to the standard value of gold and silver.

Taxation and loans are the only means of effecting this result—taxation, comprehensive, simple, rigid and equal. The present tax law does not possess these qualities—it is partial, unequal and complex, fosters vulgar prejudices, and will gather an abundant harvest of frauds and perjuries. The tax in kind principle is subject to many grave objections. This mode of taxation should never be resorted to when the currency is redundant; but with all of its faults may be a necessary evil whenever there is a great deficiency in the circulating medium. The execution of such a law is necessarily difficult, irritating, wasteful, and productive of much fraud. But certainly in our present condition the war cannot be carried on and the currency sustained by taxation alone—we must resort to loans—I am not in the least discouraged by the ill success of the Government lately in funding its Treasury notes. Treasury notes are in great excess, the holders are anxiously hunting for a safe and profitable investment for them. The Government is perfectly able to supply that want, heretofore it has not done so. We must issue new bonds with principal and interest payable in gold and silver or their equivalent, and adopt measures to make such payment certain. This can be done by mortgaging a specific portion of the revenue to the new bond holders, adequate to the payment of such principal and interest as each may respectively fall due, coupled with clear provisions that their taxes shall be irredeemable until the mortgages are paid, and that these taxes shall only be paid in gold and silver or the coupons of the bonds for which they are pledged

By making the provision for our bonds ample at the beginning, so that no future legislation shall be necessary to preserve the public faith, we give the public creditor the best possible security for his money which we are able to offer The overflow of Government will be his only danger; that cannot be provided against. We greatly lessen the chances of repudiation, because in this case it would require the direct concurrence of the Executive and both branches of Congress to defeat the security; whereas, in the case of bonds charged on the general revenue, it may be defeated by the Executive or either branch of Congress—even the non-action of either would be fatal to it. What are called the Cotton Loan Bonds though they have but one of these principles incorporated upon them, to wit: the payment of interest in cash, sell for a large premium. The fifteen million loan was based precisely on these principles, and although the Government has violated its pledge to pay these bonds in coin, and they suffer under the great disadvantage of being secured by an export duty on cotton which is made nearly unavailable for the present by the blockade, their market value is nearly double that of all other eight per cent. bonds. These facts demonstrate the soundness of the theory which I advocate. If the cotton bonds had been secured by a land tax, upon the terms I have briefly sketched, adequate to meet them, their coupons would instantly very nearly approximate to gold and silver in value, and the premium upon them, payable in our currency, would be large.

We must act, and that quickly; the public interest and public safety will no longer allow delay. Our present system is utterly insupportable; it is upsetting the very foundation of private rights, weakening daily, public confidence in our cause at home and abroad—sowing dangerous discontents among the people, which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good men should unite to correct these evils.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. TOOMBS.

TAX IN KIND.

AS Assessors of the Confederate Tax in Kind, for Forsyth County, we will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving lists of produce.

J. G. Sides, Assessor for the Southern portion of the County, will attend at

E. J. Hine's, Thursday	September	17th.
John Hasten's, Friday	"	18th.
E. Perry's, Saturday	"	19th,
Nathan Gurly's, Monday	"	21st
Winston, Tuesday	"	22d.
W. Ebert's, Wednesday	"	23d.
J. M. Stafford's, Thursday	"	24th.
H. D. Swaim's, Waughtown, Friday	"	25th.
Salem Hotel, Saturday,	"	26th.

J. M. Richmond, Assessor for the Northern portion of the County, will attend at

Sides's, Thursday	September	17th
Bethania, Friday	"	18th.
Oldtown, Saturday	"	19th.
Pfafftown, Monday	"	21st.
Blackburn's, Tuesday	"	22d.
S. Wagner's, Wednesday	"	23d.
Adams's, Thursday	"	24th.
Sedge Garden, Friday	"	25th.

The following are the articles of produce, the entire quantity of which each producer is required to return on oath and of the productions of 1863:

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cured hay, cured fodder, cotton, wool, tobacco.

Each farmer and planter has the privilege of reserving fifty bushels of Wheat, or one hundred bushels of Corn, (or any proportionate quantity of each); fifty bushels of Sweet Potatoes, fifty bushels of Irish Potatoes, and twenty bushels of Peas or Beans, but not more than twenty bushels of both.

J. G. SIDES,
J. M. RICHMOND, } Assessors.

Sept. 10, 1863.

Taken Up,

ON the 8th day of August, by George W Grimes, living twelve miles North-west of Lexington, a bay horse with black mane and tail, the left hind foot white above the hoof blind in the right eye and some marks from harness. He is about 15 or 16 hands high and supposed to be 11 years old and appraised to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars.

A. F. PICKET, Ranger.

Substitute Wanted.

A PERSON who is a Conscript and compelled to go into service, and willing to take the place of another in an Artillery Company, will be liberally rewarded for his services in that capacity. Enquire at this office.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.

E. C. Boughton, Adm'r, &c. } Petition to
vs. } Sell Land.
Heirs at law of Colby Riley, dec'd.

In this case it appearing to the Court that Michael Riley, one of the heirs at law in this suit, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said Michael Riley to appear before the Justices of Yadkin County Court, at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next, to show, if he has any thing to say, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted; otherwise the case will be heard *ex parte*, and the land sold accordingly.

Witness T. S. Martin, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday in July, 1863.

Sept. 3-10-6w. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk,
pr.adv. $6 by W. A. Joyce, D. C.

$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, in Surry County, on Tuesday the 18th inst., my negro man ISAAC. He is of a dark copper color, stout, square built, and weighs about 175 pounds, height about 5 feet 5 inches. I purchased said boy in Richmond, a few weeks since, and he was raised in Sampson County, N. C., near the Courthouse, by John Van.

I will give $50 reward for his apprehension, so that I can get him.

Address me at Tom's Creek, P. O., Surry County, N. C.

August 21, 1863. M. HIATT. 4t.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

In Equity, Petition to sell Land.

Christian Reed, Henry Reed, Philip Spaugh and wife Christina, and Philip Reed,
vs.
Thomas Reed and Winfield Hine and wife Catharine.

Affidavit having been made before the Clerk and Master of this Court, that Thomas Reed and Winfield Hine and wife Catharine, the above named defendants are residing beyond the limits of this State: Notice is therefore given them that the aforesaid petitioners, filed their petition in said court of Equity, on the 22nd day of August, 1862, praying for a sale of the Lands belonging to their mother, the late Elizabeth Reed, dec'd. Now, unless said defendants shall personally be and appear before said court of Equity to be held for said County at the Court House in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed and the cause set for hearing as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said court, at office, this, 22nd day of August, 1863.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Aug. 27. pr.adv. $6

Enrollment of Conscripts to 45.

Enrolling Office, 6th Congressional Dist.
Greensborough, N. C. August 8, 1863.

In obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments comprising the Sixth Congressional District, are hereby requested to assemble all white male persons within their respective regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination:

Alamance, 48th regiment, at Graham, Aug. 20.
Guilford, 67th regiment, at Greensboro', August 24th and 25th.
Guilford, 68th regiment, at Greensboro', August 27th and 28th.
Forsyth, 71st regiment, at Winston, August 31st and September 1st.
Forsyth, 121st regiment, at Winston, September 1st and 2nd.
Stokes, 72nd regiment, at Danbury, September 4th and 5th.
Rockingham, 69th regiment, at Wentworth, September 8th and 9th.
Rockingham, 70th regiment, at Wentworth September 11th and 12th.
Caswell, 47th regiment, at Yanceyville, September 15th and 16th.
Person, 44th regiment, at Roxboro', September 18th and 19th.

All persons who fail to report at the time and place appointed, will be treated as deserters.

No conscript will be allowed to volunteer after enrollment, or put in a substitute, except at the Camp of Instruction.

Captains of companies will be particular to enroll all who have not been detailed properly, or are not received a certificate of exemption from the enrolling officer or board of surgeons; also all discharged soldiers, who were not discharged at my last enrollment.

J. H. ANDERSON,
First Lieutenant and Enrolling Officer.

16-4w.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 12th instant, in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1863, and in the Eighty-Eighth year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. Battle jr., Private Secretary.

August 13-2w.

IRON SUGAR CANE MILL.

I EXPECT to erect at my House, about one mile south of Salem, a large Iron Mill for grinding Sugar Cane, and will grind the Cane alone, or grind the Cane and boil the Molasses, for all that will bring, on as fair and reasonable terms as can be afforded.

JAMES BRINDLE.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1863.

Money Lost.

ON THE SALEM STEAM MILL, ON FRIday morning last, I lost a roll of MONEY containing as near as I can recollect, NINE OR TEN TEN DOLLAR BILLS Confederate money. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the money to me.

JAMES D. WHITAKER.

Flat Branches, Forsyth Co., N. C.

August 21, 1863. 3t-pd

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON the last Saturdays of July, August and September, the Examining Committee of Forsyth County will attend at the Court House for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of all applicants for teachers of public schools of Forsyth County

By order of Committee. V. J. BONER, Chm.

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

Executive Department North Carolina,

Adjutant General's Office, Militia, Raleigh, August 3, 1863. General Order, No. 17.

I All communications on military matters intended for His Excellency the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present, the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention, must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the Regiment, with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE.

R. S. TUCKER,
Maj. and A. A. A. General.

Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863. 14-2w.

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.

Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY. } In Equity.

John Spurgin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Spurgin, deceased.
vs.
Absolom Williams and wife and others.

Original Bill filed in said Court for an account and settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

In the above case, the undersigned was, at the last Term of said Court, appointed Commissioner to take the account of said Estate. And it appearing that the following defendants therein reside beyond the limits of this State, viz: Isaiah Spurgin, Absalom Williams and his wife Sarah, Jacob Ferguson and wife Phebe, Romulus Shults and wife Christina, Joseph R. Spurgin, Jacob Wilborne and wife Phebe Jane, and William J. Spurgin, I hereby notify said non-resident defendants, that I shall, on the 3rd Monday of August next, at my office, in the town of Winston, in the County of Forsyth and State aforesaid, proceed to take said account, when and where they may attend with their evidence.

THOS. J. WILSON, Comm'r.

Winston, N. C., July 6th, 1863. 10-6t

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand **Writing Paper and Envelopes**, which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail*.

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—Fall Term, 1862.

Adam Hartman and others, } Petition to sell the
vs. } land of Jacob
Elmind Clodfelter & others. } Hartman, deceased, for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elmind Clodfelter, Alexander Clodfelter, Andrew Clodfelter, Jacob Clodfelter and Philip Clodfelter, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., be made for six consecutive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Honorable Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against them and the cause will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, B. A. Kittrell, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office at Lexington, N. C., the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863.

B. A. KITTRELL, C. M. E.

16-6w.

NEW AND BRILLIANT ROMANCES. Just ready at WEST & JOHNSTON'S, 145, Main street, Richmond.

Mailing notice—West & Johnson will send their books by mail, postage free, to any part of the Confederate States, on receipt of the price.

I.—No Name: A novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," "Queen of Hearts," etc., etc.

This work is from the pen of the most gifted writers of the day, and "No Name" surpasses in beauty and vigor all of his former productions. It is the most popular novel of 1863—magnificent in plot, diction and narration.

"The interest of this story begins with the first line, and ends only with the last."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Price $4.

II.—Les Miserables (Fantine:) A novel. By Victor Hugo. 10th Thousand. This is the first of the five parts of Les Miserables. Competent critics, in both hemispheres, have pronounced Les Miserables to be the most powerful work of fiction of the 18th century.

"It is a bible in the fictitious literature of the nineteenth century."—*Southern Literary Messenger.* Price $2.

III.—Cosette. The Second Part of Les Miserables (each part a complete novel.)

☞ Read the account of the Battle of Waterloo, with which "Cosette" opens. Price $2.

IV.—The Royal Ape. A Humorous Dramatic Poem. $1.

"It is a satire upon the Yankee Government, and is not without merit. We cannot recommend the work, however, for it is in some places grossly indecent, and we confess that such epiginess is not what we desire to see in Southern literature. We would not put the book into the hands of a child or lady. It is gotten up very neatly, and we regret that such an excellent house should have put forth such a book."—*Magnolia.*

V.—The Stonewall Song Book. New edition. A collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. 50 cents.

VI.—The Soldier's Companion; containing an abridgement of Hardee's Infantry Tactics; with the Heavy Infantry and Rifle Manuals, Skirmish Drill and Bayonet Exercise, Field Fortification, Picket and Outpost Duty. By Capt. G. C. Lewis. Price $2.50.

VII.—The London Index. A Weekly Paper, devoted to the interests of the Confederate States. 16 pages. Several late numbers to hand. Each $1.

VIII.—The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Octave Feuillet. This is a newly revised and corrected translation from the French of a novel which, in beauty and simplicity, vies with the Vicar of Wakefield." Price $1 50.

IX.—The Confederate Receipt Book. A compilation of over 100 receipts adapted to the times. Price 75 cents.

"No housekeeper should be without this little book. Its value cannot be over estimated."—*Register.*

The Bold Soldier Boy Songsters. A new collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. Five cents.

In press and nearly ready, Aurora Floyd, by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret." Aurora Floyd" surpasses in interest "The Gambler's Wife."

WEST & JOHNSTON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
145 Main street, Richmond.

July, 30, 1863.

Poetry.

For the Press.

Separation.

BY J. H. B.

Farewell! Farewell! I know it is forever!
The hand I hold I ne'er can touch again;
Thy heart is happy, but the bitter pain
Which my heart feels, as these fond ties we sever,
Can never die. Thy memory will live
Deep cherished in my heart through future years,
Though not as once I thought; no joy 'twill give;
Its only boon will be sad, bitter tears.

I love thee still; though now the dream is o'er
Which made life beautiful and dear to me,
The fond, fond vows my soul did pledge to thee
Lie at thy feet unheeded, and no more,
When sick and weary of this dull, poor life,
Can I seek happiness in thy dear love,
But through its vain contention, hatred, strife
And disappointments, I alone must move.

Farewell! Farewell! I'll struggle to forget;
Yet, when I think of all we 'might have been,'
My heart will feel its olden thrill again
As when in dual-love we reveled yet.
I know tis weakness thus to grieve thy loss,
For soon the marble this poor frame will press;
'Twere better though the heart should feel true pain
Than always revel in weak happiness.

FOR THE PRESS.

We may be Happy yet.

TO M***

Though darkness now is all around,
And threatening seems the sky,
Let not the shadows crush thy soul,
The clouds may all pass by.

The clouds may all pass by, my love,
Our sun in brightness set,
And in life's declining days,
"We may be happy yet."

We may be happy yet, my love,
The sorrow that we know
May be the last that we shall taste,
Of bitterness and woe.

Our future may, with joy, be bright,
While o'er our path shall shine
A hallowing light, a peaceful ray,
Thrown from the hand divine.

The storm can never last for aye,
Clouds melt and disappear,
A morr w's sun dispels the night,
And joy succeeds to fear.

Then why, my love, should we despond,
Our cheeks with tears be wet?
Let's banish sorrow with the thought,—
"We may be happy yet."

Come, wreath again thy face with smiles,
And let thy bright eyes shine,
And with loved words fresh from the heart,
Breathe gladness into mine.

Our life is not yet passed away,
Our sun has not yet set,
Undying love lives in each heart,—
"We may be happy yet."

G. G. I.

For the Press.

Retrospections of a Bachelor.

BY EGLANTINE.

"We are such stuff
As dreams are made of and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."

I wonder why those odious *old maids*, next door, persist in designating me as "the old bachelor!" Is it because I have grown impervious to the attacks of the lovely (?) Miss Desdemona, or that I love my liberty too well, to surrender to the simpers and *expeigle* glances of the squint-eyed Lucrece? I know not; yet this fact is patent:—I am universally known in Toadville as the old bachelor *par excellence*. I care not that I am called a bachelor, for as I was never married, I believe I am one,—but to be called old,—I who am yet on the sunny side of forty,—I in whose head no white hairs are yet come!—Why the idea is preposterous. Being a bachelor has this advantage: It is a voucher for not being hen pecked. But age has *no* advantage unless the veneration due it can be called such, and *it* is at best a doubtful one.

Think me not however an advocate for celibacy; for I contemn the bachelor who is so from choice, no less than the *world* does the spinster who is one from necessity. But the bachelor who is so because he has lived to see the wrecking of all his hopes, is to be pitied, rather than despised. For him there are no fond caresses of wife and little ones,—for him no hearth-stone blazes,—no place is home.—All is cheerless and desolate. He is a cosmopolite bound to no spot by ties of love or sympathy.

Long years ago, when I was but a child, ere the green leaves of hope were turned sear and yellow by the October of life, I met my little Jeannie. Hers was a form lithe and elastic, with a face preeminently *spiritual*,—not unlike the Madonnas of Raphael's creation. Soft, brown ringlets, to which the sun lent a subdued golden hue, clustered around a throat of snow. Large liquid blue eyes seemed the abode of her gentle soul. I loved her with all the strength of my boyish heart, and she tried not to conceal the happiness she felt when I was with her. Together we roamed the woodland in search of flowers; or looking for birdnests; and when one of the latter repaid our toil, how she clapped her hands and made the welkin ring with her merry shouts! Or if one of the little birdlings came to harm, she wept as only one so gentle-hearted could. For her I climbed the tallest hickorys that I might shake its nutty wealth into her apron, or dared the deepest pool where grew the water-lilies. When in our rambles she grew faint and weary I bore her in my arms or pillowed her head upon my breast, while she slept. Those were halcyon days! No past! no future!—only the present, and it so filled with happiness! But I was destined to lose her, and as the fact became daily more apparent, I loved her the more intensely. When disease so far mastered her as to confine her to bed I used to sit hours by her side with her hand clasped in mine. That winter passed and when Mala again enameled the lawn and hung around the trees their graceful green foliage, we gave to the arms of mother Earth her fairest daughter. Where the birds could sing her requiem, where the ever green cedars tossing their boughs in the breeze could chaunt her funeral dirge, we laid her. And I turned from her little grave a saddened boy.

Time rolled on and the void in my heart grew no less. The shy sensitive boy had become a bitter misanthrope, even shunning the society of his species, and living within himself. Eight years were lost in the past, when destiny threw me with the only WOMAN I ever loved. Perhaps it was an indescribable something which recalled my lost one, which first attracted me. Be this as it may, I soon, all too soon for my future weal, learned to love her for her own intrinsic worth. Without being strictly beautiful, she was one on whom even the casual observer would turn to gaze a second time. A pure Grecian profile, with two plain bands of luxurious hair rippling back from the forehead. Under delicately pencilled brows, whose arch was not less perfect than is the rainbows, gleamed eyes that held a world of intellectual wealth in their depths. Finely chiseled nostrils and lips half parted like "a cleft rosebud," made up a face o'er which her smiles came and went like the morning's breath over the surface of some blue mountain lake. As I have said, I loved her—may loved not, but worshiped her as the impersonification of all that was noble, pure, and good. To me she was all I knew of Heaven. And she gave me her love in return. From my stand-point the horizon was undimmed by a single cloud. The darkness was all gone and its place filled with a bright effulgence. One day, when we were together, I twined my arm around her waist and exclaimed "dear, dear Sadi! with my whole heart, with my whole soul, with my whole strength, I love you! I know you love me, but tell me so again; tell me you will be my wife!" She answered not but sinking her head on my bosom, she half threw her arm around my neck. This was our betrothal.—Thus our vows were plighted.

With the incoming fall we separated. I was to go to a distant city to follow up my profession. While away I wrote regularly and as regularly came her answers. Long, tender letters they were, filled with a wealth of rich imagery and breathing love throughout. In one of them nestled a lock of her own dear hair. How I wore this next my heart, or in after days twining it around my finger, it had the power of infusing warmth and vigour in me; it were perhaps silly to tell, I have never parted with it a single instant, and when I die it will cast a brown shadow over a heart that held it priceless. Condemn me not reader, perhaps you have never known what 'tis to be tied to the past by only a lock of hair.

Ere many moons had changed we were again together and oh! the dear delightful hours I spent with her by my side; but I'll not dwell on them, for their memory is as the memory of the clods falling on my mother's breast. Business again called me away, and with a sad presentiment at my heart, I prepared to go. At last the fatal day came. We parted—not in anger, but in tears. We never met again. I wrote repeatedly but no answer came back. Finally from my far off home came first hints, then often fears and taunts of having been jilted. I asked an explanation.—None came. Stung to madness, with one blow I severed the fetters that bound us. From that time I became an altered man. Ambition's fire died out within me. Energy too was dwarfed by the blow, and has never recovered. How apt is Pope's description of man:

"Pleased with this bauble still, as that before,
Till tired he sleeps—and Life's poor play is o'er."

Many years after I came to Toadville, and hanging out my shingle, set industriously to work entangling men for a livelihood. While the Misses Coggins, who have been fishers of men from time immemorial, so industriously tried to entangle me. Failing in this, they began calling me the old bachelor, but I resisted the appendage to my name stoutly and think I will yet succeed in throwing it off.

JAMESTOWN WEED.

In collecting medical plants, attention should now be particularly directed to the "*Datura Stramonium*," or "Jamestown weed." It is now in perfection. The whole plant should be taken up and dried in the shade. Every portion of the plant is medicinal. When the fruit is mature and the pod dries, the seed should be saved. This whole plant is narcotic and can be made to take the place of opium for many purposes so as to save that now expensive article. For all external applicants, for the relief of local pain, in rheumatic affections, irregular spasms, and cramps, bruises and sprains, the Stramonium can be used to great advantage. Every part of the plant has been long known and used in asthma, dried and smoked in the common pipe.

In dressing wounds, great relief is often given by using an infusion of the Stramonium—either of the green or dry plant,—instead of water; and in painful injury, where the part can easily be put into the infusion, particularly where it can be borne warm, the relief is often immediate. It is believed also to exert a decided influence upon the irritability of the nerves of a wounded part, and thus to diminish the chance of tetanus and of erysipelas.—The surgeon has long known the value of Stramonium ointment. The infusion is advantageous in keeping off flies.—*Charleston Courier.*

From California.—Serious troubles have occured in California. The State is represented as full of rumors of a contemplated rising of secessionists, and the public mind is said to be quite uneasy on the subject. On the 6th inst., quite and affray occurred at Visalia, in Tuolumne county between some persons who are said to be secessionists and a party of soldiers, in which, five of the latter were killed and several wounded. As Visalia great trouble was anticipated.

MOB VIOLENCE.

The frequent and flippant allusion to, not to say recommendations of, mob violence, or lawless expression of popular disfavor, by some of the Press and people of this State, is sufficient to warrant uneasiness, if not alarm, with the staid and quiet citizens of community. The slightest manner in which such a "person ought to be hung," or the blood of traitors will flow down the gutters of our streets," or such a certain contingency the foul destruction will be visited upon other "fiendish deeds," are unmistakable evidences that "bad blood" exists in our midst, which requires but a little exciting to bring down upon us all the horrors of riotous fury. This thing must be abated or the worst consequences must follow.

Surely those who pursue a course calculated to incite such a spirit, forget the fearfulness such a state of things must develop, if by its frequent reference the public mind becomes familiarised with it so as to strip it of its wonted horrors. We would most earnestly conjure every friend to law and order, that they would constantly denounce and frown down every thing calculated to stir up strife and discord in society, and to hand over to the proper retribution of the law, any and every one who by threats of violence and an inflammatory course of conduct, would cause a breach of the peace and a resort to personal violence. We are yet in a free country, and the liberty of the Press and of speech are yet guaranteed us; and he is an enemy to both, and to the quiet, welfare and happiness of society, who would invoke an interference with either by popular outbursts of frenzy and madness, or upon individual safety and security, either in person or property. Let it be guarded against, ere the tempest of passion and madness visit us with all its direful consequences.—*Age.*

SQUIRREL SKIN SHOES.

Squirrel skins tacked down to a board, the hair next to the board, with hickory ashes sprinkled over them, for a few days, to facilitate removal of the hair, and then placed in a strong decoction of red oak bark will, at the end of four days, make excellent leather, far stronger and tougher than calf skin. Four skins will make a pair of ladies shoes. We hear that the ladies of some of the interior counties are wearing these shoes, and find them equal in softness and superior in durability to any others. The longer the skins are left in the decoction of bark the better the leather. By this plan anybody may have a tan yard, and make their own leather, as the skins are easily and cheaply procured, and any vessel holding a gallon will serve as a vat.—Our readers will do well to try it.—*Richmond Whig.*

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

North Carolina Regiments are at present in the following Brigades and Divisions. Persons in writing to their friends in the army would do well to give the regiment, brigade and division to which they belong:

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade—Johnson's Division.

The 23d, 4th, 5th, 12th, 14th, 20th, 23rd and 30th are in Hamtour's Brigade—Rode's Division.

The 6th, 21st, 54th, 57th and Wharton's Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade—Early's Division.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th are in Lane's Brigade—Pender's Division.

The 8th, 31st, 61st, 61st are in Clingman's Brigade—Whiting's Division.

The 9th, (1st cavalry) is in Hampton's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52nd are in Pettigrew's Brigade—Heth's Division.

The 13th, 16th, 22nd, 34th and 38th are in Scales' Brigade—Pender's Division.

The 17th, 42nd and 50th are in Martin's Brigade—Whiting's Division.

The 15th, 27th, 43th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade—Ransom's Division.

The 24th, 25th, 35th and 49th are in Ransom's Brigade—Ransom's Division.

The 2nd, 48rd, 58th, 53rd and 2nd N. C. Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade—Rhode's Division.

The 19th Regiment (2nd cavalry) is in W. H. F. Lee's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 29th and 33th are in McNair's Brigade—Prough Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade—Heth's Division.

The 60th is in Stovall's Brigade—Breckenridge's Division.

The 64th is in Fraser's Brigade—Buckner's Division.

The 65th is in Pegram's Brigade—Buckner's Division.

The 49th, 59th and 66rd are in Robertson's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 10th, 36th, 40th (artillery) and 66th (infantry) are not brigaded.

The Brigade and Division commanders of the 58th and 62nd are not known.—*Progress.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
North Carolina, Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, August, 18th, 1863. General Order, No. 1.

I. The following persons are exempt from duty in the Guard for "Home Defence," except from drill or service, within their counties, when invaded by the enemy:

FIRST CLASS.—All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been practicing in their professions; Railroad Officers and employees, not to include laborers, (except two expert track hands for each section for eight miles, who are exempt;) pursers and messengers; one miller to each mill; mail carriers; the commanding officer of each Brigade, Regiment and Company of the Militia, and Adjutans of the Regiment. Where any of these officers have accepted a commission in the Guard for "Home Defence," the next officer in rank will be exempted. This class is also exempt from drill.

SECOND CLASS.—Contractors with the State or Confederate Governments and their necessary employees; one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; one Editor to each Newspaper, and all necessary compositors; Professors in Colleges and Teachers in Academies.

II. Post Masters are civil officers of the Confederate Government, and are exempt by law. Quakers, who have or may pay the tax imposed by law, and who have been exempted from military duty upon surgeon's certificate of disability, approved at this office, are exempt from all military duty.

III. The Commanding Officers will order Company drills once every week, on Saturday afternoon, and Battalion drill once a month.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

August 27, 1863.

Spun Cotton and Sheeting.

I WILL barter for Corn, Wheat, and Oats
N. CLARK.

August 21, 1863.

Last of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1863.

Miss Nancy Bodine, T. W. Lindsey, Miss Virginia Burns, Mc. Banner, Mrs. McBinn, D. K. Barton, Miss Catharine Nelson, John N. Condle, Seaman Nelson, Jasper W. Davis, John Pope, Miss Eugnie C. Fay, Lauren Fay, Jos. Pope, Capt. E. A. Hanner, Mrs. Martha J. Rich, Peter S Hagan, Ag't. Southern Express Co., Mrs. Jane Haley, Mikel Hanby, Mrs. Rachel Sell, Miss Mary Jane Ingram, Geo. W. Wilson, Robert Joyce.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1863.

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Commissioners for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm. Clinard
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville
6. Wm Giblins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Dean, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tare Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. R. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H. Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Raneger, A Bevel, Peter Foster.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Parrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Bamer, N T Peter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transon.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W B Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Gosten, H B Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J H Sowers, T F Crist.
49. N P Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W. A Bollinger, B A Carmichael, G A Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

The History of N. Carolina

PUBLISHED in 1851 by the undersigned, preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State, and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4 h 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embellished with engravings.

PROSPECTUS,

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH!"

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jarold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 29, 1863.

Executive Dep't N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia)
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.
General Order, No. 16.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
July 22-3w Adjutant General.

WANTED

TO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN WINSTON containing six rooms. Will rent for six months. Apply at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1863.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District, which would encourage us to redouble our exertions in your behalf.

We have tried to endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realised as much as we hoped for, but do not feel disposed to give it up here much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be the advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people. We will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. Fifteen copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks! AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpœnas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage Licenses,	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The Illustrations will be commenced early in July; and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"

OR

TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be—

For one year	$7 00
For six months,	4 00
Single copies,	20

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta Georgia.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil,

Large Rope, Curry Combs
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 41-1w-pd

THOMAS T. BEST,

MERCHANT TAILOR
WINSTON, N. C.

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON,

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Homemade Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.

June 9, 1863. 36-1y

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
Botany,
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,

The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c., &c., &c.

For sale at this Office.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

	Slaves.	Free Colored.	Total.
Alamance,	7,086	381	11563
Alexander,	1,811	49	5445
Alleghany,	1,509	11	10-2
Anson,	6,569	151	9695
Ashe,	1,317	27	13954
Beaufort,	5,147	1,197	3690
Bertie,	8,173	7,397	17956
Bladen,	5,286	570	14779
Brunswick,	2,242	435	11341
Buncombe,	4,515	369	15305
Burke,	10,523	109	11726
Cabarrus,	8,647	319	13954
Caldwell,	1,403	114	10546
Camden,	2,317	114	7499
Carteret,	1,940	276	8343
Caswell,	8,054	169	8165
Catawba,	6,561	279	15615
Chatham,	9,033	28	18336
Cherokee,	12,455	504	12405
Chowan,	3,609	39	5476
Clevaland,	2,978	151	8343
Columbus,	1,709	1,139	12148
Craven,	5,795	1,038	14597
Cumberland,	5,729	1,058	16573
Currituck,	1,871	127	7416
Davidson,	9,461	178	16389
Davie,	3,276	1,473	16601
Duplin,	6,491	1,001	9984
Edgecombe,	8,236	1,374	15786
Forsyth,	3,200	268	17376
Franklin,	10,716	311	19891
Gaston,	6,439	551	14710
Gates,	7,009	109	9390
Granville,	8,180	1,121	20396
Greene,	2,295	152	7995
Guilford,	12,736	893	30056
Halifax,	8,542	3,959	19431
Harnett,	5,351	104	6039
Haywood,	5,493	313	5801
Henderson,	3,961	85	10448
Hertford,	3,948	1111	9604
Hyde,	4,862	959	7734
Iredell,	11,141	99	15347
Jackson,	5,941	8	5628
Johnston,	10,548	193	15657
Jones,	2,210	107	5730
Lenoir,	4,903	177	10211
Lincoln,	6,000	89	8195
Macon,	3,370	115	6804
Madison,	5,693	2	6908
Martin,	5,433	451	14169
McDowell,	5,542	213	7190
Mecklenburg,	10,543	390	17374
Montgomery,	3,761	45	7649
Moore,	3,745	184	11447
Nash,	8,319	682	11628
New Hanover,	10,617	766	21715
Northampton,	5,913	656	13378
Onslow,	3,198	359	9856
Orange,	11,318	583	16049
Pasquotank,	4,473	1468	8940
Perquimans,	3,207	392	7348
Person,	5,798	318	11291
Pitt,	7,490	427	18080
Polk,	3,017	106	4043
Randolph,	14,768	209	16792
Richmond,	5,211	345	14459
Robeson,	8,594	1450	14450
Rockingham,	10,021	407	16746
Rowan,	10,522	135	14586
Rutherford,	9,060	122	21573
Sampson,	9,106	489	16693
Stanly,	3,550	42	7801
Stokes,	7,247	96	16489
Surry,	8,949	184	16379
Tyrrell,	3,303	143	4943
Union,	5,983	53	11208
Wake,	15,470	1,434	28907
Warren,	8,923	805	16796
Washington,	3,596	265	8357
Watauga,	4,721	82	4957
Wayne,	6,721	734	14906
Wilkes,	12,260	241	17749
Wilson,	6,944	260	9760
Yadkin,	3,119	169	10731
Yancey,	3,992	54	8655
	328,469	30,027	331,581	992,867

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 300 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 300 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each addition-al half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and bona fide subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and bona fide subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 4 ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 8 cents for each number.

Semi-monthly 4 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number.

Weekly 1 cent for each number, and for every additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Semi-Weekly or Tri-Weekly, same as weekly.

Out Townsend Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Printing privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditor of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,		

Ratified by a vote of the people, May 28, 1861, majority 64,750.

Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 24; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	49 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 7 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	140 to 20
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	
Tennessee,	popular vote 61,170.	

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

BARLEM OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale at the DRUG STORE of

QUEVEDO & MONTEITH.

Salem, March 27, 1863.